Copy From a Diary of Governor A. H. Reeder: Written by Him During the Period When He was Escaping From Kansas in Disguise, in May, 1856.

Monday, May 5. Left Lawrence with congressional committee for Tecumseh. Commenced examination of witnesses there in the afternoon, R. Rees assisting Whit-

Toesday, May 6. Examined witnesses.
Took tea with Judge Elmore. Returned at
Schook p. m. through the woods alone
Began to think this was rather imprudent. Mrs. Elmore lives in a cabin of one room, was compelled to muse her negroes and do the housework last fall, she says she never cooked a meal before. She bears the change

well, and is a most excellent woman.

Wednesday, May 7. Examined witnesses
until 4 p. m. Learned from the best authority (a grand juror and others) that the planwe had so often heard of was about being warried out, to paralyze the free state party; that the grand jury now in session at Le-sompton had been charged by the court, as had the last grand jury at Delaware, that not enly all the officers of the state government had the last grand jury at Dehware, that not early all the officers of the state government but all the judges of election were indictable. A number of indictments have been found at Delaware, but for some reason had not been pressed, and the grand jury being, many of them drunk, several had been lost in the street. A similar attempt, we knew, had be an made at Osawakee, when John Hutchi ison had been called as a witness and had refused to answer several questions, and he refusal had been passed over because they were of matters inquirable at Lecompton, in another county. Both these courts, as well as that at Lecompton, were presided over by Chief Justice Lecompte, a man of frivolous mind, little ability, less integrity, great perversity and indolence, and limited knowledge of the law. Having neither property, practice, nor reputation at home, his head became turned by the location of the capitol at the town he had had out and named. By this means and the domineering behit of the pro-stager means on which advanced. named. By this means and the domineering babit of the pro-slavery men, so well adapted to operate on a weak man, they have made of him a most supple tool. After his charge to the grand jury at Lecompton, they pro-ceeded to consider the matter, and, without taking any testimony at all, voted by a large majority of the sixteen present to find indictments against Governor Robinson and myself for treason. James Whitlock, (a canting, sneaking scoundred, who was elected to the bogus legislature by the 1,000 Missourians that came over to Lawrence and took possession of the polls, and who does the most approximate the most approximate the control of the polls. took possession of the polls, and who does the most atrocious taings under the garb of piety), suggested that it was important to get out of us all the facts we knew, and that perhaps, if they once presented us for treason, they could not put us through an ex-amination, and if not, the presentment would better be suppressed, and send subposms for us first, that we could then be examined, and afterwards arrested.

examined, and afterwards arrested.

District Attorney Isacks was sent for, and enquired of whether we could be as well examined after we were presented as before, and he of course said "No." All of this Whitlock knew as well before, his main object being to bring us to Lecompton on a subpoena, knowing that on a warrant for treason we would not come. These details I had from James F. Legate, one of the grand jury who came up to Tecumsch to inform me. Governor Roberts and myself had a consultation, and all came to the same conclusion—that the al came to the same conclusion—that the plans of the enemy were well laid, that if we allowed them to pick up all our leaders, in-cluding all the state officers, members of the legislature, etc., for an offence not bailable, and keep them shut up for six months and and keep them shut up for six months and until after the next election (as they could), until after the next election (as they could), that they would then take our people in detail and break them down, especially as they had provided for a parade and training of the militia on election day, and under cover of this would introdue without doubt a number of men from Missouri. The prospect was dark, the crisis an important one and involving trave consequences and yet which but had

A possible for the provided for framing or the entire of the provided of the provided for framing or the mile book and going and the provided for framing of the provided for framing of the provided for frame and through the provided for frame and through the form we are as leave, orranize courts, organize when the provided for the provided for

ugnting the pending contest in colariesconfined in some miserable dog hole in the
place, for there are no comforts there. Same
evening, by advice of friends, wrote to Shannon and Lecompte to say, that if they
would give me their guarantee of personal
safety and immediate return to the committee, I would come and testify. Same nist
a discussion was had whether I should wait
and fight the posse that would come after me,
or I leave the territory, and there was a difference of opinion, all agreeing, however,
that if the United States dragoons should
come down we would submit.

Ascertained that there were only 10 kegs
of powder in Lawrence, and only 200 Sharp's
rifles. Some were in the surrounding country, however, and 5,000 Sharp's rifle cartridges were reported on hand, so that the
ten kegs would mostly be used for our three
pieces of artillery and the common rifles.
Intelligence came in that the enemy were

ten kegs would mostly be used for our three pieces of artillery and the common rifles. Intelligence came in that the enemy were ordered to muster at Le omy ton and had scouts out and over the country, and that men were prepared to come from Kickapao and Atchison, most of them Missourians of course. Decided to wait till next day, and I staid in my cuarters at the hotel.

Friday, May 9th, Gov. Robinson left openly, with his wife for Kansas City to take boat down the river. Roberts took command—messengers sent out to our friends to be ready if called for—Considered best that I should disappear for the present. At 10 a.m. I left in a buggy with Lyman Allen, and with a borrowed overcoat and cap, drove to the ravine and walked pown its bed to E. W. Clark's where I remained secreted all day. The companies were mustered, and spies were sent up to Lecompton. Answere received from Shannon, unsatisfactory. Judge Lecompte says he has no answer to give. Evening. Picket gaards posted a mile on the road to Lecompton. Reports that they have 300 men assembled. Friends Came

il e road to Lecompton. Reports that they for the 320 men assennies. Friences came over to see me and among them Mr. Howard, chairman of the congressional committee, Lowrey, Jenkins, Hutchinson. Roberts, etc. Prevailing opinion that I should leave the territory and attend to matters at Washington, and that if I were away a fight could be avoided. Lowrey says he has a skiff at mouth of ravine to cross the river, and horses to ride so as to rea the Nebraska line; but prefer to go to Topeka, thence up the Laramie road and to Nebraska City, about 250 miles. First night's travel will be dangerous, as we must pass through the enethe Laramie road and to Nebraska City, about 250 miles. First night's travel will be dangerous, as we must pass through the enemies' scouts. I preferred to go down at night to Kansas City, if creeks can be forded. Determined by advice, however, to go west, and at midnight went over to the town to arrange; Lowrey and McClure to go along—three horses tied in the ravine. At hotel found men who agreed with me, and decided to hide till the next evening and then start for Kansas City—Jenkins to make the arrangements. Left atonce with Jenkins and went to the honse of — Morgan and — Coss, who roused up and gave me a bed, (about a mile south of town).

Saturday, May 10.—Remained shut up in bed room all day. News from Lawrence that the posse had not come down. At 9 p. m. Jenkins came with two horse carriage, and George Earl and McClure, and his own saddle horse. Concluded to avoid the main road on account of a company at Franklin, and the height of the Wakarusa; went by Blanton's—missed the road and did not reach Fish's till nearly 1 o'clock at night—too late to nass Westport till long after daylight.

Fish's till nearly 1 o'clock at night—too late to pass Westport till long after daylight. Staid at Fish's, concealed—put horses and carriage out of sight. Sunday, May 11.—Kept concealed up stairs

Sunday, May II.—Rept conceased up statis—many persons passed, through the day, and stopped; among them Milt McGee, who would have given his whole team to know who was up stairs. Left at 7:30 p. m. Road clear—arrived at Kansus City about 2 o'clock in the morning—found Lowrey waiting, and Colonel Eldridge—room ready for us—dangerous neighbors across the passage.

Colonel Eldridge—room ready for us—dangerous neighbors across the passage.

Monday, May 12.—Remained concealed.
Boat came up, and among the passengers was G. W. Brown, cf Lawrence. Rumors of a mob to take him, and I was removed to No. 25 for greater safety. Brown shut himself up in No. 23. A mob of thirty or forty assembled, headed by Milt McGee, who came into the hotel, and going by mistake to O. C. Brown's room, they dragged him out and took him down town—discovered their error

sented.

Toward evening a Mr. Fain, a newcomer from Georgia, who has been in the territory but two weeks, cailed and very politely informed me that he was acting as deputy marshal and had a subpoena for me. I requested him to let me see it, and he handed me a copy. On looking at it I discovered that it was very irregular in form, and, as I was not yet ready to be arrested for treason, I determined not to obey it. I accordingly so informed the officer, giving as the reasons, my privilege as delegate in congress, and the informality of the subpoena. He left, and soon after met Legate, asked where Robinson was, and was told he had gone to Topeka; asked if he could go there and subpoena him with safety. Legate mischievously told him he did not know, that he must run his own risks, which so alarmed the Georgian that he at once turned back to Topeka; staid till after breakfast of the next day.

Thursday, May 8. Returned to Lawrence, where we met Mr. Sherman and Mr. Oliver,

Lecompton. The same evening be went back to Topeka; staid till after breakfast of the next day.

Thursday, May 8. Returned to Lawrence, where we met Mr. Sherman and Mr. Oliver, who had gone to Lecompton the evening before. At 2 o'clock, p. m., commenced to examine witnesses. Saw my Georgia friend of yesterday come in and go ny stairs for a consultation with Major Oliver and some friends—had a small posse with him, all armed. He soon came into the room and informed me be had an attachment for me. I put myself on my privilege and claimed that the committee protect me, se that I could go on with the investigation. They decided they had no power to interfere, but Howard & Sherman expressed a positive opinion in favor of my privilege from arrest, Oliver differing from them on that point. I then stated how I was privileged, made a full explanation, and declared that I would orotect myself, and warned the officer that if he arrested me he did so at his own peril. He and posse left without making the effort. In the meantime I had learned from good authority that my life was not safe from private 1-2 sissination at Lecompton, and I had made up my mind clast I would not go there to be kept for six mouths in danger of nightly assessination and daily insult from giving my help to our cause or the county of the my life was not safe from private 1-2 sissination and dealing in danger of nightly assessination and daily insult from giving my help to our cause or the county of the my life was not safe from private 1-2 sissination and daily insult from giving my help to our cause or the county of their room and the door the county of the my life was not safe from private 1-2 sissination and dealing that a captain favorable to our cause it would seem that there is no suspicion of my presence here although some circum-

travelers are stopped on the road—even the mail stages searched, and passengers taken out when they happen to be obnoxious. One traveler, coming down from Lawrence, was stopped on the road and ordered to open his carpet bag to see if he had any letters or dispatches from Lawrence, and as he refused to be searched, it was cut open by the ruffians. I learn that court at Lecompton has adjourned—that Shannon has left because he has no control. This is probably a mistake; I cannot believe it. About 100 vonna men from the south, said to be from South Car has no control. This is probably a mistake; I cannot believe it. About 100 vonns men trom the south, said to be from South Car lina and Georgia, arrived, as I am told, last evening, all armed and equipped after the fashion of Buford's men, who, from their appearance, equipments, acts and conversation, have evidently come not as emigrants, but only to fight. About half of them went on to Leavenworth, and the residue landed here and went into the territory, leaving their trunks here with Mr. Taylor, and saying that they did not want them along, as the fight would probably be over in a few weeks and then they would go back.

This looks as though the crisis was to come sooner than we expected. God grant it may not be until we can get more men, more arms and more powder. Evening—Mr. Coates came to my room and told me startjing news. He says that he learned from S—, a member of the Biue lodge, that it has been for some time determited to assemble all the force.

some time determined to assemble all the force they can in the territory and from Missouri, until they raise 2,000 men and then attack and destroy Lawrence; that S— say he received a summons commanding him to be there; that the plan is for parties to go in by byways and in small parties, so as the he received a summons commanding him to be there; that the plan is for parties to go in by byways and in small parties, so as to avoid detection, and when all is ready, to have pretexts furnished by the finding of indictments and issuing of writs, and taking the whole as the marshal's posse, to march into Lawrence by night and destroy the place and people. He states also that he informed Robinson of this last Friday evening, and at Robinson's instance went up on Saturday, arrived there Saturday night, and made it known to our people. This accounts for my not having heard it, as I was not in Lawrence after Friday night. He says also that Donaldson, the marshal, has issued a proclamation calling for a force, and reciting generally that he has write against sandry citizens of Lawrence. He says also, on the authority of Col. Summer, that Shannon had become alarmed, but was powerless, and no better than a prisoner in the hands of those around him; that he had essayed to take into around him; that he had essayed to take into his own bands the collection of a posse, but the marshal would not allow it; that he had then insisted that Donaldson should not accept the services of any Missourians, to which a refuctant assent was given, but that this was a mere evasion, and that there were camps of Missourians now in the territory, who call themselves Georgians, as was learned from a man by the name of Wisc, who was in the camp. There have come to the territory this spring some 300 or 400 young men, including Buford's party, who evidently came here to fight, and whose leaders probably understood the whole programme before they left home.

Under cover of these men, and a caming their name and character, the citizens of Missouri will doubly come over. Mr. Coates also says, on authority of Colonel Summer, that Shannon had actually fled the country, under presense of husiness to avoid the around him; that he had essayed to take int

and to onight. Jenkins, he says, was re-leased at Westport only on the condition that he should not go to Lawrence; and as he was on his way to this place he was arrested again by McGee, without process, of course. No arrangement yet made about a boat to go down on. I begin to feel uneasy, and urged Mr. Coates to fix upon one and make the bar-gain.

gain. Saturday, May 17.—Colonel Eldridge did

stances seem to render this uncertain. At all events I am anxious to get off, as, since the arrest of Robinson, it will devolve upon me to go to the governors of Ohio and Michigan, and perhaps Iowa and Wisconsin for acip tor our people against Missouri.

Thursday, May 15.—Matters passed off as usual. Kindly treated and elaborately cared for by the ladies, who bring me my meals and all sorts of nice things to eat: who place early flowers in my room and attend to all my comforts, and at the same time eluding letection by the most watchful ingenuity and the most amazing strategems; my imprisonment would be anything but irksoure, were it not that my spirit chafes to be about the work of procuring from the states the sid so much needed by our abused and persecuted people, taid too which will soon be needed), and also that I long to join my idolized, noble wife, and my precious dearly loved children, to quiet the fears and anxieties which they must feel only the more keenly, when Lowrey gets home and informs the m that I am a concealed fugitive in the enemie's country. Meanwhile the work of violence and persecution goes on. Hearn that Jenkins and Brown are still prisoners at Westport, without process—that travelers are stopped on the road—even the mail stages searched, and passengers taken out when they happen to be obnoxious. One traveler, coming down from Lawrence, was to predict the feet of the proposed on the road and ordered to open his carpet bag to see if he had any letters or dispatches from Lawrence, and as he refused to be searched, it was cut open by the ruffians. I learn that Jenkins and Brown are still prisoners at Westport, without process—that travelers are stopped on the road—even the mail stages searched, and passengers taken on the product of the proposed on the road and ordered to open his carpet bag to see if he had any letters or dispatches from Lawrence, and as he refused to be searched, it was cut open by the ruffians. I learn that court at Leconnyton has adjourned—that Shannon has left because

get me on board, as he is well acquainted with Capt. Choteau. Midnight—Amazon has not arrived as expected.

Monday, May 19. The Amazon still not here, and this almost the last chance to get off. If she should be delayed till tonight, it might yet answer. 12 o'clock—Amazon arrives and goes down the river without me. The W. Campbell may be here to-night. Sundown—The W. Campbell is not here, and probably will not come. In the evening a whistle sounds. Mrs. Wilcox, who happens to be in the room, looks out of the window and says it is a boat coming up. She proves to be the Martha Jewett, which has some forty or fifty southerners on board, and was expected to bring Robinson. A few of them stop here, and in the usual style proclaim that, if the people here want any country taken, they are ready to take it. Great cheering at the wharf. How different from the arrival of northern men. With the one it is a fillibustering adventure, a drunken spree, full of pistols, guns, hurrah's, boasting, etc. With the other it is the business of life, and they come quietly, with no noise or display, and immediately go to buying oxen, wasons, ploughs, etc. display, and immediately go to buying oxen

display, and immediately go to buying oxen, wagons, plonghs, etc.

Midnight, and the W. Campbell is not here. This is the more to be regretted, as she would be a sure boat for us in all respects. For the first time I begin to despond. I think constantly of my dear wife and Ida. They will see all the news and be worked up to the highest pitch at the uncertainty of my fate; and now Lowrey has about reached home, from whom they will expect everything, and all that he can tell them will make the mat ter worse instead of better. My poor, dear wife. How happy I will be if I can once get into a civilized country and to a telegraph office, that I can relieve her distress.

Tuesday, May 20—At 7:30 o'clock this morning the W. Campbell sounded her whistle, having staid at Leavenworth last night,

Tuesday, May 20—At 7:30 o'clock this morning the W. Campbell sonnded her whistle, having staid at Leavenworth last night, only three hours run. I learn that she has but one or two passengers. What an admirable opportunity is loat. The fates seem to be against us. II a. m. The "J. H. Lucas" goes up; an unpropitious boat, even if going down. An awkward occurrence happened in doors. Having not is not of my room for several days, Mrs. Macaoe Eldridge and Mrs. Wilcox called me out into No. 26 to clean up, and as No. 26 has no lock, the chamber maid stepped in, and though called back at or ce, probably saw me. Afterwards she knocked at the door and I opened it and met her lace to face. She stepped back and said she would come again. This is very awkward and makes it necessary for us to decide whether we will trust her in full and bribe her. Edward Eldridge says he will talk to her. He has done so, and I have done the same, and have applied the universal argument. She promises well and I have some confidence. Coates and Conant are exceedingly anxious I shall take a wagon fitted as for an emigrant, and pass through Missouri to Iowa, and they have engaged a man to go. I regret that they have engaged a man to go. I regret that they have engaged a man to go. I regret that they have engaged a man to go. I regret that they have engaged to fin, and that if possible, I shall go on board to-night, and pass up the river with him, and then down. About 8 o'clock the 'Edinboro' came down. (Captain Abeel), and, as sne is to lie here all night, and the sky is cloudy. I feel or an enigrant, and pass through Missouri to lows, and they have engaged a man to go. I regret that they have edone so, for I do not consider it at all safe. The "I M. Convers." (Captain Bowman, from Pittsburg), is expected this evening, and it is now arranged that Coates shall speak to him, and that if possible, I shall go on board to-night, and pass up the river with him, and then down. About 8 o'clock the "Edinboro" came down, (Captain Abeel), and, as sne is to lie here all night, and the sky is cloudy, I feel anxious to got on board. The "Convers" may pass up and down in the day time. On sending for Mr. Coates I find be has gone to Westport, being sent for by Governor Robinson, who has been brought upon his way to Lecompton. Sent to Conant, in whose hands Coates left the matter. Monroe Edridge says Conant refuses; that he is afraid of the consequences to himself and his store if it should be known, and he considers it too dangerous to approach the captain with any proposition. I sent to him, then, to go on board or elsewhere, and only learn the captain's name and his political opinions: to do so that I Lying on the bed, and supposing the dor

tain will agree to be here all night, as he returns down.

Wednesday, May 21.—At 7 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Coates knocked, and I was obliged to jump into bed after letting her in. She says the Convers arrived at 5 a. m.; that Mr. Coates has seen him, and he says if I will come to Weston or Lexington, the places where he stays all night, he will take me. She comes from her husband, for an answer. What nonsense. Drive forty-three miles to Weston, or 130 miles to Lexington through most dangerous neighborhoods to dingerous places. I urged her to have Mr. Coates tell Bowman at once who the passenter was to be, and to offer \$200 either to run down here Friday night, or hold back so as to lie by here on Saturday night. She left Mr. Coates to fix upon one and make the bargain.

Saturday, May 17.—Colonel Eldridge did not return, as expected last night, and no intelligence from him. Cannons, it is said not not return, as expected last night, and no intelligence from him. Cannons, it is said not not return, as expected last night, and no intelligence from him. Cannons, it is said not not return, as expected last night, and no intelligence from him. Cannons, it is said not return, as expected last night, and no intelligence from him. Cannons, it is said not intelligence from him. Cannons is at Westport, waiting for the party that is to take it up. This morning in all seemed as though their suspicions were excited, and they on the watch. Mrs. Coates to lie by here on Saturday night. She left was a long time before they could is deli indeed. Had Colone Eldridge been await to No. 27, until my room could be or loc come out. Afterwards when I was taken to No. 27, until my room could be or loc come out. Afterwards when I was taken to No. 27, until my room could be or loc come out. Afterwards when I was taken to No. 27, until my room could be or loc come out. Afterwards when I was taken to No. 27, until my room could be organized to the complete of the complete

nim; that men had threatened to kill Robinson if they had to kill the men who had him in custody. He also stated that it would not be safe to take Robinson up to Lecompton at present, on account of their own men, who would probably take him out of the auds of the officers and kill him. Coates aya that a free s ate man by the navie of Jones had been coldly shot down and murdered at Blanton by three southerners—shot in the back as he was riding off unsuspectingly. Russell, who acts as counsel for Robinson, and knew him in California, is denounced and threatened also; but he says he is the friend and counsel of Robinson, and will stand by him. Coates states also that Conway and Schuyler were taken off the boat at Parkville, on their way to Leavenworth, and kept there some time, then discharged, tobinson wishes the people of Lawrence to make no fight or resistance. Edward Elridge brings me a disguise; pants too small. Inursday, May 22.—This morning the Star of the West. A note from Coates is thrown over my door, saying that Lawrence is taken hotel destroyed. A messenger from the enenty's camp came in and took boat immediately down the river; would give no particulars except to say that Col. Eldridge and family were safe. The mob will probably be here to-night or to-day, and will be very likely to attack or search the house. What will become of me? How bitterly I realize that if I had had a thorough, efficient, zealous friend outside, I would now be safe in the states. For three or four days have I been seeking to get the particulars of the plan to cross Missouri to Iowa, and in vain. Last night Coates did not know them himself. My poor dear wife! She is uppermost my thoughts. How much I reflect on the agonizing suspense that now makes her nights restless and her days miserable; day after day she looks in vain fora letter or dispatch, with trembling hand opening each day, the newspaper, only to be left in the same uncertainty and misery. And should I nights restless and her days miserable; day after day she looks in vain for a letter or dispatch, with trembling hand opening each day, the newspaper, only to be left in the same uncertainty and misery. And should I be murdered by this crazy, drunken mob, as is probable, if they should discover me, she will probably first learn it from a newspaper. God have mercy on her and my dear, dear Ida, my own fond Emma, and my three loved and precious boys, whose hearts are all filled with the image of their father and whom, next to their noble, generous, inestimable mother. I love with the deepest affection. How these ties drag me down! If not for them how boldly and proudly could I denounce and defy my pursuers, and die in conflict with a thousand of them. But Godiwill be done. If I am taken from the dear ones he has given me, it will be for the best, and he will care for them. Intelligence comes in more and more certainly that this hotel is to be destroyed. The pro-slavery boarders are leaving and taking away their families and baggage. Persons in the segrets of the pro-slavery party come mystels.

families and baggage. Persons in the se-crets of the pro-slavery party come privately and warn their friends in the house. Gen-eral Calhoun has left. Last night, while he must have known that Lawrence was being must have known that Lawrence was being destroyed, his daughter gave a party here.

Mr. Leonard Arms comes in to say that it is beyond all question the intention to destroy this house, as soon as they get back from Lawrence; but he thinks that if I can get out by 8 or 9 o'clock, I can get away. Sad chance—I can perhaps find a place to stay for a few days, but how am I to get away. Contessays that Conant's man is now unwilling to go—that he is afraid of being caught. It is any 1 o'clock p. m. What will twenty

go.—that he is afraid of being caught. It is now I o'clock p. m. What will twenty rour, or even twelve hours produce? If I am taken by these demons, especially when herded together on this enterprise and madened with liquor, I know I shall not live an hour. If I can refrain from speaking or thinking of my wife and children, I think I can show them how a brave and honest man can die. But when I recur to them, my throat chokes and my eyes fill. Mrs. Coates reports that I can go to Brown's, but that I must not come till after dark. It is now 5 o'clock p. m. and I have put on such disguise as I can get—the dress

oark. It is now 50 clock p. m. and I have put on such disguise as I can get—the dress of an Irish laborer. Have cut off my whole beard and soiled my face with cork, burnt. The ladies, and Mr. Edward at Monroe Eldridge have been in, and we ha. her rty laugh over it, although it is a matter of life and death. Thus do extremes meet. But mirth at such a time is spasmodic, and can last but a moment, to be followed by a re-

As I write a party of the invaders come

killed.
Lying on the bed, and supposing the door locked, the man who serves the water opens and comes in. Of course I can do noting but lie still and let him see me. Fortunate that I am to leave so soon. 8:30 o'clock and comes in. Or course I can do noting but lie still and let him see me. Fortunate that I am to leave so soon. 8:30 o'clock—Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Eldridge come up to say that all is ready, and that Brown is waiting to go with me. I declined to leave the house with Brown, preferring to walk out alone and join Brown on the road. After they left, I lit my pips and walked boldly down the front stairs, through the office, which was crowded with people, elbowing through them, I passed into the bar room and out on the steps. Dozens of people were sitting and standing about the door and on the sidewalk, many of them the most obnoxious men, and who were well acquainted with me. I stood quite unconcerned on the steps, until I saw a vacant chair, and went to it and sat down. My friends were about, and by my previous directions engaged those in conversation who were nearest and most dangerous. After sitting some minutes I walked deliberately up the road.

gaged those in conversation who were nearest and most dangerous. After sitting some minutes I walked deliberately up the road, unmolested and unrecognized, with a sense of great relief; found Brown on the way and went on to his house in the edge of the timber, and quite out of town; found there Mr. Davis and wife, who have a room rented—D. E. Adams and J. McIntire. Sat out of doors and enjoyed the freedom and fresh air.

Friday, May 23.—Obliged to keep close house during the day, in a stiffing room. Determined I could not stay here; consulted house during the day, in a stifling room. De-termined I could not stay here; consulted with Adams as to taking a small skiff and running down the river at night, so as to be taken on board the Convers as she passed. Agreed on the plan. Sent Adams to buy a skiff and tell Eldridge to send some provis-ions, and have him or Coates make the ar-rangements with Captain Bowman, as he will come down to-morrow. Adams returns and

come down to-morrow. Adams returns and reports, and the plan during the day is fully matured, by help of Hubbard and McIntire. In the evening Adams leaves to get the skiff, and skull it out of the Kansas river to a place about a mile below town. About 9 o'clock McIntire and I start, each with an axe, and skirting the town for awhile, then passed along the main road to the river. Hunted along the shore; could not find Adams or the boat. I went into a ravine and McIntire continued his lookout. A stranger is seen wandering about along the shore and road, much to our annoyance. Very soon I d sard hidridge and his wife came along with carpetsack filled with a pair of blankets and provisions, and we got them in the ravine. Eldridge and McIntire then started out and walked to the man and spoke to him; did not Eldridge and McIntire then started out and walked to the man and spoke to him; did not know him. He left, and soon Adams made his appearance. He and I took acroes the road to the skiff unperceived, and Eldridge and wife and McIntire returned. We floated quietly down the river to Randolph landing, which, in the dark we had trouble to find, as neither of us was acquainted with the place. Dropped down below it about one-half mile, and laid up our skiff under some over hanging rocks, where it could not be seen from the shore. Clambered up the bluff and found

a public road along the cank; reconnectered for 400 yards around the woods, considered the place safe, and returned to the skiff for our sack and axes and Adams' bundle. The moon was then fally risen and bright. Got anfely into the woods above the road, where we slept till morning.

Saturday, May 24.—About 7½ o'cleck we shouldered our axes and bundle and sack, and trudged up the road past the few houses that constituted Randolph. As we passed the principal house, a man hailed us to know if we were woodchoppers. Adams replied "Yes." Had we got a job engaged? I whispered to Adam to say "yes," but too late. He said "no." The man then walked out into the road and offered us a job. I stopped; asked the price. He said seventy-five cents to one dollar a cord. I told him that was not enough: that we were going up to Eldridge's job above, where we could get as we were told \$1.12%, but that if we did not succeed, that we could stop and see him on our way back.

Encountered five or six other persons on the road, but no one paid much attention to us. Found a running branch up which we passed out of sight of the road, and sat down to eat our breakfast; staid there unseen till 12 colock; disappointed that the boat did now come as it should at 10 o'clock.

Arranged what story to tell at Randolph, if questioned. Made up a bundle of some of

oclock; disappointed that the boat did now come as it should at 10 o'clock.

Arranged what story to tell at Randolph, if questioned. Made up a bundle of some of the provisions, etc., in my blanket, leaving the carpetsack for Adams. At 12 o'clock heard the whistle of the boat for Kansas City, five miles above. Waited half an hour by the watch, and then left the ravine; passed down the road to a convenient place, and then ascended the hill where we had a view of the river for two or three miles.

Saw the boat coming, but could not make out her name till she was so near that we had to run down the road. She hauled up to the landing full of passengers, and as the plank was run out I went on board panting with heat, fatigue and thirst. Passed back among the deck passengers, where according to my dress I belonged; laid down my are and bundle and found quite a number of passengers there.

The deck clerk soon called for my fare, and I took a ticket to Waverly. I turned into one of the hot and stifling berths, and never suffered so much from thirst in my life, and I took a ticket to Waverly. I turned into one of the hot and stifling berths, and never suffered so much from thirst in my life, would have given anything for a drink, but laid still with my back to the passengers and lands. Soon the clerk can.e back to give me change. "I heard him ask: "Where is the old man with the pipe?"

"There he lies," says a hand, "he is asleep; ho feels his oats, I guess." "Yes," says another, "he had a good load on when he came on board." The clerk came behind me and said: "Here, if you want money take it," and as I turned half over and took it: "Ah, I

on board." The clerk came behind me and said: "Here, if you want money take it," and as I turned half over and took it: "Ah, I thought that would fetch you."

Toward evening I got up, walked about, got some water, and to my consternation I learned from their talk that some of my fellow passengers were a part of the invading force returning from the sacking of Lawrence, and that some leading men new ing force returning from the sacking of Lawrence, and that some leading men, no doubt to please their followers, had also taken passage. Among them I say Henry L. Rout, a lawyer of Liberty, Mo., who picked up my pipe, which I had dropped in the berth, and made some jocular remark to me. I was confident he knew me, and was very u neasy, especially as we were to lay that and the tripology. very u neasy, especially as we were to lay that night at Lexington. Arrived at Lexington

about 8 o'clock: divested myself of all that would lead to my identification, or that was inconsistent with my dress; sat about on the boat till about 11 o'clock, and then went to bed.

boat till about II o'clock, and then went to bed.

Sunday, May 25.—Laid in my bunk till near 9 o'clock. As we passed Waverly the clerk came and notified me. I told him that a gentleman on board had informed me that my friends did not live there any more, and that I would go on to Booneville. This was partly true. A mar on board having heard me say I was going to Waverly, questioned me, and I told him I had friends there. He asked their name, and I told him, at random. He said no such man lived there. I afterwards followed him up, and by a plausible story put him off his guard and thanked him for the information. In the forenoon, Captain Bowmen took the opportunity to speak to me and said be could not get me up stairs till night, and that he

had a lot of border ruffians up in the cabin.

Tuesday, May 27.—We were then in His nois. Bassett and Bracket tound a boa nois. Bassett and Bracket tound a boat going down to Aiton, and I hired a team to take me to Jerseyville, fourteen miles, Mr. Brock being the driver. At Jerseyville found a good

hoter and livery stable, and hired a man to take me to Brighton, where I got on the evening train for Chicago found Forg and my little baggage on board. I learned the night before as we traveled through the woods, that the ruffians had broken open my trunk at Lawrence, stolen and put on my clothes, and chased Chapin, of Ohio, as he came out of the hotel, calling out that it was me, firing at him, and threatening to kill him,—and that there was a universal deter-

him,—and that there was a universal deter-mination expressed among them to kill me. Arrived at Chicago.

Wednesday, May 23.—At 9 o'clock was generally called on and most enthusiastical-ly welcomed. Feople came in crowds to

ly welcomed. People came in crowds to look at and welcome me.

In the evening as I lay asleep on a sofa, a gentleman waked me to say that there was a thousand people in front of the hotel calling for me. Went out on the balcony, was received with cheers upon cheers, made them a speech, and was kept all the evening shaking hands—had a perfect levee,—at 10:30 p. m., took the cars for Bloomington, where the state convention was to meet next day.—arrived there on

the state convention was to meet next day.—
arrived there on
Thursday, May 20th at 7 o'clock a. m.—
Found there a great concourse of people,
and to my surprise, the wife of Gov. Robinson, with J. S. Emery, of Lawrence. Was
lionized all day, and engaged to speak in
the evening. Spoke two and a half hours
to an enthusiastic audience, and at 12 o'clock
left to return to Chicago. Arrived there at
8 o'clock on

o'clock on Friday, May 30.—Roamed around all day, recruited my scanty wardrobe, went to n artist, and, having put on my disguise in his private room, had a photograph taken for

my dear wife.

At Bloomington and Chicago I proposed
my plan of help for Kansas, to wit:
The raising of 10,000 men and \$200 a man,
and to equip and provision them for a year,

\$5,000 to be sent on at once, and 5,000 men or

\$5,000 to be sent on at once, and 5,000 men or more if wanted; they to provision 500 men in Chicago and 500 in the state.

Had full consultation with our friends and, among them, with Major Jones, of a volunteer battalion, who says that, if funds are raised, he will guarantee 300 good men. Slept to night in a good bed, the first time I have done so, or had my clothes off since the 22d.

have done so, or had my clothes off since the 22d.

Saturday, May SI.—Took the cars for De-troit. Arrived there in the evening, and no sooner was my name on the register than I was besieged by unknown friends, who pressed all kinds of good offices upon me. In the evening the attorney general, state treasurer and others called and I had a large leves. large levee.

\* The extract from Governor Reeder's dlary was received by the society from General Fran-Reeder,